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The following thoughts were very haſtily thrown together by the author, at the requeſt of ſome of his friends—They have few, if any, pretenſions to originality or elegance—That they appear now in print is to be entirely attributed to the partiality of thoſe who have ſolicited their publication—To partial readers alone will they appear in any degree worthy of the occaſion, and it is hoped that criticiſm will treat with lenity a production which aſpires only to pleaſe thoſe who are already diſpoſed to grant it every indulgence.

Jol Brown

## EULOGY

*On the late*

ILLUSTRIOUS CITIZEN,

*GEORGE WASHINGTON,*

Delivered in Lexington, on Saturday the 25th January, 1800.

*Friends and Fellow Citizens,*

A MELANCHOLY occaſion has this day called us together. The Hero whoſe ſuperior excellence did honor to our ſpecies, and intereſted the feelings of the whole family of mankind, is now no more.

In veneration of ſuch a man, to exchange the accuſtomed walks of pleaſure, for the houſe of mourning—to bedew its inmoſt receſſes with tears of gratitude to his memory—to catch if poſſible, ſome portion of his etherial ſpirit as it mounts from this earthly ſphere, into perfect union with congenial ſpirits above—is a laudable cuſtom, coeval with ſociety, and ſanctioned by the example of the wiſeſt nations.

The Egyptians with whom the arts and ſciences are ſuppoſed to have originated, not only celebrated the names, but alſo embalmed the bodies of their deceaſed heroes, that they might long by their examples ſtimulate ſucceeding generations in the practice of virtuous and commendable actions—The Athenians, an intelligent and enlightened people, purſued a ſimilar policy, and by an expreſs law, ordained orations and ſplendid funerals, in honor of thoſe who glorioully fell in the cauſe of their country—Their example was imitated by the Romans, and this ſolemn ceremony was performed in the great aſſemblies of the people, by the moſt accompliſhed orators and ſtateſmen.

The moral tendency of theſe inſtitutions was truly ſublime—It taught the important and inſtructive leſſon, "that however tyrants and traitors might extort or ſteal applauſe during their lives, an impartial poſterity would try their characters by the ſtandard of truth, and condemn them to dark oblivion or merited contempt."

We may farther remark, that men are more diſpoſed to imitate, than to be taught; and are more influenced by the example of illuſtrious characters, than by written precepts. The actions of men are more perſuaſive than their words. The latter ſometimes deceive, the former never. The glorious deeds of "other times" reſound in our ears, and ſink deep in our hearts; and even in our own day we ſympathyze with thoſe who have nobly triumphed, or greatly ſuffered in our behalf.

The loſs which America has ſuſtained, and her deep ſenſe of that loſs, are unparalleled in the annals of the world—This conſideration will more than juſtify the general diſtreſs; and account for the general ſolicitude to evince our reſpect for the memory of the ever honored dead.

Whilſt the moſt celebrated characters recorded on the hiſtoric page, have been diſtinguiſhed only at particular and ſhort periods of their lives—whilſt their virtues have emitted only tranſient flaſhes—the ſplendor of our Waſhington roſe with the morning of his life, blazed through its meredian, and ſet with unclouded luſtre. It was his to diſplay the vigor of his mind at an early age, and to ripen the manly virtues of his heart in the rugged encounter of fatigues and dangers.—The French as early as the year 1753 had commenced hoſtilities againſt the Weſtern part of Virginia, at that time a Britiſh colony. The adminiſtration of Virginia, reſolved to demand of the French the cauſe and pretext of their hoſtilities. Our hero had then barely attained his twenty-firſt year—Born to an affluent fortune—rocked in the downy cradle of luxury—endowed with a fine perſon—capable of enjoying the gay amuſements of youth, and of ſhining in the giddy circles of faſhion—he abandons all the allurements of eaſe, and liſtens only to the calls of honor and of patriotiſm—He diſdains a voluptuous life of indolence and folly, and determines like Hercules, to ſeaſon himſelf for grand exploits, in the rough ſchool of toils and adverſity. He offers himſelf as a miſſionary to the French commandant on the Ohio—The offer is gratefully accepted—The diſtance to the French fortreſs is more than four hundred miles; and half that diſtance a frightful wilderneſs, interrupted with ſtupendous mountains, and inhabited only by ſavages. Neither the difficulties of the rout, the inclemency of the ſeaſon, nor the dangers with which the enterprize was attended, could ſhake his intrepid ſoul. He ſets out on foot, accompanied by but a ſingle companion, diſcharges the duties of his miſſion, and returns in ſafety to the arms of his aſtoniſhed friends.

The heroiſm of feeble minds is ſoon exhauſted—but he whoſe loſs we this day deplore, was not contented with mere occaſional diſplays of fortitude and enterprize. Invincible perſeverance formed a prominent feature in his character, during the whole courſe of his life—accordingly we find him in the twenty-ſecond year of his age retracing the gloomy path which he ſo recently explored, and leading a ſmall band of gallant followers to the defence of the Weſtern frontiers. After various ſucceſsful and heroic efforts, he is at length ſurrounded by his enemy; and after nobly reſiſting a force three times as numerous as his own, he extorts an honorable capitulation from ſavage Indians and their ſucceſsful allies. —Indefatigable in the purſuit of glory and the defence of his country, he ſoon after reſumes his arms, and appears on the ſame theatre where he had lately been ſo glorioully unfortunate—When the unexperienced raſhneſs of his commander had ſacrificed his troops to an unſeen foe, our Waſhington gallantly mitigated the diſaſters which he had foreſeen but could not prevent, and by covering the retreat of the Britiſh veterans, preſerved them from deſtruction—Victory ſoon after every where crowned the arms of Britain; peace was proclaimed, and Waſhington retired to the enjoyment of rural quiet, and domeſtic happineſs.

When the Britiſh government, at peace with other nations, determined to reduce her colonies under the yoke, Waſhington was amongſt the firſt to riſk his all in defence of our freedom, & to ſpurn the baſe efforts of a tyrannical monarch—His character ſecured him the ſuffrages of his fellow citizens, and he became a delegate to the ever memorable congreſs of 1774. Poſſeſſed of a large portion of acquired knowledge, directed by a ſound judgment, he was better qualified for that exalted ſtation than many others, who to a greater brilliancy of parts, added the eccentricity of original genius. But the voice of his country ſoon obliged him to exchange his poſt in the public council, for the ſupreme command of the armies of America—It was then that all the aſtoniſhing energies of his great mind were called into action—it was then that his ſervices and ſufferings in the general cauſe, impoſed ſuch obligations on his fellow citizens, as no future acknowledgments, no diſplay of gratitude could diſcharge—The truth of this remark will be atteſted, by a moments reflection on any one of the many memorable inſtances in which he reſcued his country from impending ruin. The people of New-Jerſey in 1777 witneſſed the moſt critical period of our revolutionary war. They beheld on one ſide a numerous, well clad, well appointed & purſuing army—On the other, a few miſerable beings who from their mean habiliments, were held in contempt, flying for ſafety, & ſtaining the ſnow with their bloody footſteps. To add to their diſaſters, the American troops were daily periſhing by diſeaſe, and had not a ſingle tent to ſhelter their naked ſickly frames, from the inclemency of the weather. Daily deſertions took place and even the moſt ſanguine friends of the revolution, waited the event in the moſt awful ſuſpenſe—In this extreme emergency, amidſt theſe tempeſts of adverſity, our hero preſerved the wonted intrepidity of his character—

> As ſome tall Cliff that lifts its awful form,
> Swells from the vale and midway leaves the ſtorm;
> Tho' round its breaſt the rolling clouds are ſpread,
> Eternal Sunſhine ſettles on its head.

Will it be credited by poſterity, that with his miſerable dejected followers, he faced upon a purſuing enemy and vanquiſhed them in the actions of Trenton & Princetown, the details of which will never be forgotten by his grateful country. Theſe ſplendid victories reſembled a reſurection from the dead, to the deſponding friends of liberty. The thick gloom of diſpair was diſpelled by the ſmiles of hope, and from that conſpicuous æra, the American proſpects continued to brighten, until their liberties were conſummated, by a ſolemn recognition of their independence.

I ſhall not anticipate your reflections on the various ſplendid atchievments by which this father of our country erected the ſtupendous fabric of our liberty.—They are too numerous to be recapitulated—too brilliant to derive luſtre from the feeble voice of eulogy—His whole military career was one inceſſant blaze of light and glory—It preſents the moſt pleaſing images to the mind, and will afford unceaſing delight to thoſe plaſtic ſouls, who indulge in the luxurious pleaſures of imagination—For if the recollection of the beautiful and ſublime objects of inanimate creation, charm the fancy and captivate the heart—will not the ſoul be raviſhed by the truly ſublime contemplation of a character raiſed by providence, to ſnatch the blood-ſtained ſceptre from the graſp of a tyrant, and to give freedom and felicity to a whole nation—The ſuperior pleaſure derived from ſuch elevated conceptions is finely pourtrayed by the poet,

> "Look then abroad thro' nature to the range,
> Of planets, ſuns, and adamantine ſpheres,
> Wheeling unſhaken thro' the void immenſe;
> And think O man! can this capacious ſcene
> With half that kindling majeſty, dilate
> Thy ſtrong conception, as when Brutus roſe
> Refulgent from the ſtroke of Cæzar's fate
> Amid the croud of patriots, and his arm
> Aloft extending, like eternal Jove,
> When guilt brings down the Thunder, call'd aloud
> On Tully's name, and ſhook his crimſon ſteel,
> And bade the father of his country hail!
> For lo the tyrant proſtrate in the duſt,
> And Rome again is free."

Yes my friends, his military exploits ſhall be celebrated—they ſhall be celebrated not only amongſt us, but in every language, in the annals of every nation, and the moſt diſtant poſterity ſhall proclaim them—The fame of military actions however, ſeems, I know not how, to be drowned amidſt the groans of the dying—the ſhouts of armies and the din of war. But when we hear of a compaſſionate, a generous, a humane, a juſt, a moderate, a prudent action, performed during the triumph of victory, when men are generally proud and inſolent—with ſuch an ardent affection are we inflamed that we are frequently in love with perſons whom we have never ſeen; and this not only whilſt we contemplate realities, but even whilſt we ſurvey the pictures of the imagination—Cæſar and Pompey may have equalled our Waſhington in arms—but Pompey violated the authority of his country and Cæſar paſſed the Rubicon—whilſt Waſhington diſbanded his army, and reſumed the dignified character of a private citizen.—

During the long lapſe of nearly half a century, this benefactor of mankind never refuſed his ready aid when called from the boſom of retirement, into the ſervice of his country—The induſtry, patience, and zeal, which he diſplayed whilſt at the head of our executive department, will be acknowledged to have exhibited at an advanced age, thoſe extraordinary powers of mind for which he was always ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed. It belongs not to the preſent age diſpaſſionately to decide on the policy which governed his long adminiſtration—Experience and an impartial poſterity will moſt juſtly determine the merits of thoſe political diſputes, which, at preſent, divide the public mind:—but whilſt ſome nice ſhades of difference, diſcriminated his opinions from thoſe of many of his fellow citizens, *all* agreed that every part of his conduct was dictated by a ſpirit, pure, diſintereſted, and inviolably attached to the happineſs of his country.

His political character poſſeſſed a high degree of excellence. He was endowed with a firm undaunted mind, a vigorous underſtanding and a feeling heart—All his impreſſions were ſtrong and deeply rooted—From theſe and from theſe *only* he ſpoke and acted—He was free from every ſpecies of diſſimulation and deceit—His deliberations were more ſwayed by what *he* thought right *himself* than by what was thought right by *others*—and when his determination was once taken, he was not to be diverted from it by fear or favor—His adherence to truth thro his whole life, was undeviating and uniform. His ſpirit was too elevated to ſubmit to falſehood, from what ever ſource it might be ſuppoſed to ariſe, whether from the ſuggeſtions of vanity, the impreſſions of fear, or the dictates of malice—His humanity and greatneſs of ſoul were pure, and unaffected—No man did a great or benevolent action with leſs oſtentation, leſs conſciouſneſs of merit, or leſs deſign of gaining applauſe—In the political, as well as more private relations of life, he was greatly beloved; in all the qualities neceſſary for friendſhip, he has ſeldom been equalled. Through the whole of his public and private conduct, there appeared a ſtrain of manly ſincerity—From his cradle to his grave, he perhaps never on any one occaſion, ſacrificed reality to appearances, or courted applauſe from others, which was not juſtified by the approbation of his own heart. Engaged in the buſy ſcenes of life, he knew human nature, and the moſt proper method of accompliſhing propoſed objects. His paſſions were ſubdued and ſubjected to reaſon—His ſoul ſuperior to party ſpirit, to prejudice, and illiberal views, moved according to the impulſes it received from an honeſt heart, a good underſtanding, common ſenſe and a ſound judgment—He was habituated to view things on every ſide, to conſider them in all relations, and to trace the probable and poſſible conſequences of propoſed meaſures—Much addicted to cloſe thinking, his mind was conſtantly employed—By frequent and long continued exerciſe, his underſtanding and judgment expanded ſo as to be able to diſcern truth, and to know what was proper to be done in every emergency.

Such, my fellow citizens, was the man whoſe memory you wiſh to cheriſh—whoſe virtues ſhould be engraved on the tablets of your minds, and embalmed in the ſanctuary of your hearts—We all knew his character and loved him more than I am able to expreſs—I have not however dealt in extravagant Eulogy, which may ſometimes amuſe the *living*, but can never characterize the *dead*. It belonged to him I have attempted to commemorate, to be as jealous of undeſerved praiſe, as of unmerited cenſure; and I have endeavored to delineate his character in ſuch a manner, as his magnanimous ſpirit would have approved. I could not exaggerate his virtues, and you will not beleive that I would ſet down aught in malice—Why ſhould I *now* deviate from the truth

> Can Storied urn or animated buſt,
> Back to its manſion call the fleeting breath?
> Can honor's voice provoke the ſilent duſt,
> Or flattery ſooth the dull cold ear of death?

Alas my friends he is gone—he is gone—never to return!! Deep is his ſleep in the grave, low is his pillow of duſt—no more ſhall he hear the voice of his country—no more ſhall he awake at her call—Farewell thou braveſt of men! thou conqueror in the field!—But the field ſhall behold thee no more—nor the dark wood be lightened with the ſplendor of thy ſteel—The hiſtoric page ſhall preſerve thy name—Future ages ſhall hear of thee—they ſhall hear of thy Immortal Renown!!!

## European Intelligence.

### *France.*

PARIS, October 17.

ARMY OF THE EAST.

*Camp before Acre, 10 May.*

Buonaparte general in chief, to the executive directory.

*Citizens Directors,*

I have acquainted you that Achmet Dgezzar, Pacha of Acre, Tripoli and Damas had been appointed Pacha of Egypt; that he had aſſembled a conſiderable body of troops and had brought his advanced guard to Elarych, threatening the reſt of Egypt with immediate invaſion; that Turkiſh tranſports were collecting in the port of Macri, threatening to carry troops before Alexandria at the approaching fine ſeaſon; that by the movements which exiſted in Arabia, it was to be expected that the number of people from Yambo, who had croſſed the Red Sea, would increaſe in the ſpring.

You have ſeen by my laſt diſpatch, the rapidity with which the army has paſſed the deſert; the taking of Elarych, Gaza,

and Juſſa, the diſperſion of the enemy's army, which has loſt its military ſtores, part of its camels, field equipage, &c.

There remained yet two months before the proper ſeaſon for diſembarkation. I determined to purſue the remains of the enemy's army, and to nouriſh during two months, the war in the heart of Syria. We marched for Acre.

AFFAIR OF KAKOUN.

The 15th March, at 10 in the morning, we perceived beyond the village of Kakoun the enemy's army, which had taken a poſition on our flanks: their left compoſed of people of Naplouſe (formerly Samaritans) was ſupported by a riſing ground of difficult acceſs; the cavalry was formed on the right.

General Kleber fell on the enemy's cavalry; gen. Laſnes attacked the left; general Murat diſplayed the cavalry in the centre.

General Laſnes overturned the enemy, killed a great many, and purſued them two leagues in the mountains.

Gen. Kleber, after a light firing, put to flight the right of the enemy, and purſued them cloſely; they took the road to Acre.

COMBAT OF KAISSA.

The 17th March, at 8 at night, we took poſſeſſion of Kaiſſa; and the Engliſh fleet was at anchor in the Road,

Four pieces of beſieging artillery, which I had cauſed to be embarked at Alexandria, on four tranſports were taken off Kaiſſa by the Engliſh.

Several boats loaded with bombs and proviſions eſcaped and anchored at Kaiſſa; the engliſh attempted to carry them off, but were repulſed by general Lambert, who killed or wounded 100 men, made 30 priſoners, and ſeized a large ſhallop with a caronade, and a 36 pounder.

It only remained for us to put our field equipage in order of battle before Acre. We attacked in breach a tower which was the moſt projecting part of the town; the mine failed, the counter ſcarp did not fly. Citizen Mailly whe went down to reconnoitre the effect of the mine, was killed. You will ſee by the journal of the ſiege, that on the 26th and 30th of March, 7th and 15th of April, the enemy made vigorous ſallies, in which he was repulſed with loſs, by gen. Vial.

That on the 1ſt of April, our mines blew up the counter ſcarp, but that the breach was not found practicable.

The 31ſt March, gen. Murat took poſſeſſion of Suffet, the ancient Bethulia.—The inhabitants ſhew the place where Judith killed Holofernes. The ſame day gen. Junot took poſſeſſion of Nazareth.

COMBAT OF NAZARETH.

A numerous army was marching from Damas. They paſſed the Jourdan the 6th April.

The advanced guard fought all day of the 8th, againſt gen. Junot, who, with 500 men of the 2d and 19th half brigades, put it to flight, took 5 colors, and covered the field of battle with dead. A famous combat, which does much honor to French ſang-froid.

COMBAT OF CANA.

The 9th April gen. Kleber ſet off from the camp of Acre—he marched to the enemy, and met him near the village of Cana; he formed himſelf in two ſquares. After having fought part of the day, each of them re-entered his own camp.

BATTLE OF MOUNT TABOR.

The 11th April, the enemy paſſed over the right of gen. Kleber, and halted in the plains of Eſdecton, in order to form a junction with the Naplouſains.

General Kleber tranſported himſelf between the river Jourdan and the enemy: turned Mount Tabor, and marched all the night of the 15th to the 16th, in order to attack him in the night.

He arrived in preſence of the enemy at day-break: he formed a diviſion in a ſquare battalion. A croud of enemies ſurrounded him on all ſides: he was expoſed all day to cavalry attacks; but repulſed them all with the greateſt bravery.

The diviſion of Bon had ſet off the 14th at noon, from the camp at Acre, and found itſelf on the 16th, at 9 in the morning, at the heels of the enemy, who occupied an immenſe field of battle. We never before ſaw ſo much cavalry manœuvring, charging and moving in all directions. We kept concealed: our cavalry carried off the enemy's camp, which was two leagues from the field of battle. There were taken more than 400 camels, and all the baggage eſpecially that of the Mamelukes.

The generals Vial and Rampon, at the head of their troops, formed in ſquare battalions, took the march in different directions, ſo as to form with the diviſion of Kleber, the three angles of an equilateral triangle, of 2000 fathoms ſide-way. The enemy was in the centre. Being arrived at gun-ſhot, we ſhewed ourſelves; terror pervaded the enemy's rank; in a trice that cloud of cavaliers retired in diſorder, and gained the river Jourdan: the enemy gained the heights. Night ſaved it.

Next day I cauſed the villages of Genine, Hourez, and Onalm to be burnt, to puniſh the Naplouſains. Gen. Kleber purſued the enemy as far as the Jourdan.

COMBAT OF SAFFET.

General Murat had ſet off the 12 April from the camp in order to raiſe the ſiege of Saffet, and carry away the magazines of Tebarich; he beat the enemy's column, and made himſelf maſter of the baggage. Thus, that army which was announced with ſo much parade, as numerous, ſaid the inhrbitants, as the ſtars of heaven and the ſands of the ſea, a curious aſſemblage of foot and horſemen, of all countries, re-paſſed the Jordan with the greateſt precipitation, after leaving an immence quantity of dead in the field of battle. If one might judge of their terror by the rapidity of their flight, never has there been any ſuch.

You will ſee in the journal of the ſiege of Acre, the different works made on both ſides for the paſſing of the ditch, and to enter the tower, which was mined and counter-mined; that ſeveral pieces of 34's being arrived, the town was ſeriouſly attacked in breach; that the 26th and 30th April, and 2d May, the enemy made ſallies and was vigorouſly repulſed; that the 8th May, the enemy received a reinforcement, brought by 20 Turkiſh men of war; that he made four ſallies the ſame day; that he filled our trenches with dead bodies; that we lodged ourſelves, after an aſſault extremely bloody, in one of the points the moſt eſſential of the place.

This day we are maſters of the principal points of the rampart. The enemy has made a ſecond encompaſſment, ſupported by the caſtle of Dgezzar. It remained for us to go through the town; it would be neceſſary to lay a trench before every houſe, and looſe more people than I wiſh to do; the ſeaſon beſides is too far advanced. The object I had in view is fulfilled—Egypt calls me.

I cauſe a battery of 24's to be placed to raze the palace of Dgezzar, and the principal monuments of the town; I cauſed a thouſand bombs to be thrown in, which in ſo compact a place, muſt do conſiderable hurt. Having reduced Acre to a heap of ſtones, I ſhall repaſs the deſert, ready to receive the European or Turkiſh army, which in Meſſidor or Thermidor, would land in Egypt. I ſhall ſend you from Cairo, a relation of the victories which gen. Deſſaix has gained in Upper Egypt; he has already deſtroyed ſeveral armies arrived from Arabia, and has almoſt wholly diſperſed the Mamelukes.

In all theſe affairs, a great number of brave men (braves) are dead, at the head of them are generals Coffarelli and Romband: a great number are wounded, amongſt them are generals Roſe & Laſne.

I have had ſince my paſſage of the deſart, 500 men killed and wounded. The enemy has loſt above 15,000 men.

I aſk from you the grade of general of diviſion, for gen. Laſne, and the grade of general of brigade for citizen Songis, chief of brigade of artillery.

I have promoted thoſe officers mentioned in the liſt which you will find annexed hereto. I ſhall make known to you the traits of courage which have diſtinguiſhed a great number of brave men.

I have been perfectly pleaſed with the army, in a kind of war altogether new for Europeans; it ſhews that nothing can aſtoniſh true courage and military talents, and that they are not diſheartened at any ſort of proviſions. The reſult will be, we hope, an advantageous peace, an increaſe of glory, and of proſperity for the republic.

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Head-Quarters Jaffa, 27th May.

*Buonaparte, General in Chief, to the Executive Directory.*

CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

I acquainted you, by the courier I ſent you on the the 10th May, with the glorious events for the Republic, which have happened ſince three months in Syria, and the reſolution I had formed of ſpeedily repaſſing the deſart, in order to be in Egypt before the month of June.

The batteries of mortars of 24's were eſtabliſhed, as I announced to you, in the courſe of the 12th of May, to raze the houſe of Dgezzar, and to deſtroy the principal monuments of Acre. They played during 72 hours, and had the deſired effect. Fire was conſtantly in the town

The garriſon, in deſpair, made a general ſally on the 16th. General of brigade, Verdier, commanded the trenches. The combat laſted three hours. The remainder of the troops, which arrived on the 8th, from Conſtantinople, and exerciſed after the European manner, attacked our trenches in cloſe columns: we turned in the poſts we occupied on the ramparts; by that, the batteries of field pieces could fire at 80 fathoms on the enemy, with langrage. Near one half remained on the field of battle; they were then purſued to the town, with the bayonet at their heels. 18 ſtandards were taken.

The opportunity ſeemed favorable to carry the town: but our ſpies, the deſerters and the priſoners, all agreed in the report, that the plague was making dreadful havoc in the city of Acre; that every day above 60 perſons died; that the ſymptoms were terrible; that in 36 hours the patient would be carred off amidſt convulſions reſembling that of rage.

Spread over the town, it would have been impoſſible to prevent the ſoldiers from pillage: he would have brought at night into the camp, the ſeed of that terrible ſcourge, more to be dreaded than all the armies in the world.

The army left Acre on the 21ſt May, and arrived in the evening at Tentoura. It encamped the 22d, on the ruins of Ceſarea, in the middle of broken columns of marble and granite, which announces what might have been that city formerly.

We arrived at Jaffa on the 24th. For theſe two days paſt, detachments of the army are on their march towards Egypt.

I ſhall continue at Jaffa ſome days longer, to blow up the fortifications; I ſhall afterwards go to puniſh ſome cantons for their ill conduct; and ſhortly after I ſhall croſs the deſart, leaving a ſtrong garriſon at Elarch. My next diſpatch will be dated from Cairo.

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## American Intelligence.

### *Pennſylvania.*

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.

The following letters were, on Wedneſday, ſent to congreſs, by the preſident of the United States:

*Gentlemen of the senate, and Gentlemen of the house of representatives,*

In compliance with the requeſt in one of the reſolutions of congreſs, of the 21ſt of December laſt, I tranſmitted a copy of thoſe reſolutions by my ſecretary Mr. Shaw, to Mrs. Waſhington, aſſuring her of the profound reſpect congreſs will ever bear to her perſon and charcter—of their condolence in the late afflicting diſpenſation of Providence, and entreating her aſſent to the interment of the remains of gen. George Waſhington, in the manner expreſſed in the firſt reſoſution. As the ſentiments of that virtuous lady, not leſs beloved by this nation, than ſhe is at preſent afflicted, can never be ſo well expreſſed as in her own words, I tranſmit to congreſs her original letter.

It would be an attempt of too much delicacy, to make any comments upon it—but there can be no doubt, that the nation at large, as well as all the branches of the government, will be highly gratified by any arrangement which may diminiſh the ſacrafice ſhe makes of her individual feelings.

JOHN ADAMS

United States, January 6, 1800,

Mount Vernon, Dec. 31, 1799,

SIR,

While I feel with the keeneſt anguiſh, the late diſpenſation of Divine Providence, I cannot be inſenſible to the mournful tributes of reſpect and veneration, which are paid to the memory of my dear deceaced huſband; and as his beſt ſervices & moſt anxious wiſhes were always devoted to the welfare & happineſs of his country to know that they were truly appreciated, and gratefully remembered, affords no inconſiderable conſolation.

Taught by the great example, which I have ſo long had laid before me, never to oppoſe my private wiſhes to the public will, I muſt conſent to the requeſt made by congreſs, which you have had the goodneſs to tranſmit to me; and in doing this I need not—I cannot ſay, what a ſacrifice of individual felling I make to a ſenſe of public duty.

I remain very reſpectfully,
Sir, your
Moſt obedient
Humble ſervant,
MARTHA WASHINGTON.

The preſident of the
United States.

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Extract of a letter from Alexandria, Virginia.

"General George Waſhington has left Mount Vernon and all his papers to judge Waſhington. His negroes are to be free after the death of Mrs. Waſhington, who during her life, retains poſſeſſion of the whole eſtate; and after her death, it is to be divided equally among his own family and her grand children."

[The above, being from a particular friend of the late gen. Waſhington, it is no doubt authentic.]

The legacy of general Waſhington to his nephew judge Waſhington, we are credibly informed, is a hiſtory of the American revolution, written by himſelf. To thoſe whom the cuſtom of his country impoſed it upon him, during his life time, to keep in ſlavery, he has given their freedom and land to ſupport them.

(*Bal. Paper.*)

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, on Fork Lick creek, in Pendleton county, one iron gray horſe, four years old, fifteen and a half hands high, branded with a ſtirrup iron, poſted and appraiſed to 12l.

*Joseph Holeday.*

October 7th, 1799. *

PUBLIC NOTICE.

*To the Sharers of the Vine-Yard Society.*

WE the ſubſcribers, managers of the above ſociety, think it a duty incumbent on us to lay before you a ſtatement of what has been done with reſpect to the Vine-Yard. The improvement began laſt February, on 750 acres of land, lying in the big bend of the Kentucky river, near the mouth of Hickman creek. It is acknowledged by the beſt judges, to be a place well choſen, and happily ſituated for the culture of the vine. Five acres were well prepared, and planted with vines laſt ſpring. The time that the hands could be ſpared from attending on the vine-yard, has been very profitably employed in clearing, cultivating and preparing a farm, the produce of it in corn and vegetables, will be fully ſufficient for the ſuſtenance of the hands the preſent year. The ſucceſs in planting, and the growth of the vines, have been beyond the expectations of thoſe well acquainted with their culture in Europe. We can aſſure you, and the people of Kentucky in general, that in leſs than four years, wine may be drank on the banks of the Kentucky, produced from European ſtock. We alſo take the liberty of requeſting a punctual payment of the three fifths ordered by the ſtanding committee. Some of the hands have not been paid for their laſt year's ſervices—Several additional laborers have been hired for the preſent year—and in ſeveral inſtances we have been under the neceſſity of borrowing money, which obliges us to requeſt the utmoſt promptitude of you in immediately ſending forward the ſums now due, to Cuthbert Banks, who is appointed collector, for the purpoſe of receiving it. There are a few ſhares on hand to be diſpoſed of.—Thoſe who have ſubſcription papers on hand are directed to ſend them forward to Mr. Banks, as ſoon as poſſible.

*Walker Baylor,* } mana-
*Robt. Patterson,* } gers.

January 27th, 1800. 3t

CHEAP HARDWARE.

*Juſt arrived at Lexington, from England, and brough all the way from Sheffield, in Yorkſhire (where they was manufactured) by the ſubſcriber—*

CONSISTING of table knives & forks, from ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence, to ſeven dollars and a half a dozen. Deſert do. from ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence, to five dollars and a half a dozen. Carving do. at ſix ſhillings a pair. Childrens' do. at one ſhilling and ſix pence do. Butchers knives, and putty do.—hafted with green and white ivory, ſtag, buck, bone, horn, ebony, cocoa, and camwood. A great variety of pruning knives, both ſtraight and to ſhut. Pocket knives of various ſorts. A quantity of Barlow's pen knives at nine pence each—and a great variety of other pen knives of various prices. A few fruit knives with ſilver blades, &c. Womens ſciſſors, from nine pence a pair to a dollar and a half. Shaping, ſhop and horſe do. Razors from nine pence each, to nine ſhillings. Razor ſtrops (to hold a couple of razors) at various prices. Sho-makers' awls, dotted, beſt blue, and pegging do. from ſix ſhillings a groſs to fifteen ſhillings. Various kinds of ſhoe tacks, from one ſhilling and ſix pence, to two ſhillings and three pence a groſs. Joiners' punches. Caſt ſteel files for ſharping tenon, hand, and frame ſaws, from four pence half penny, to thirteen pence half penny each. Braſs ink ſtands. Elegant Brittannia metal teapots and cream ewers, that look as well as ſilver, and don't coſt one twentieth part of the price. Candle ſticks. Table and tea ſpoons. Snuff and tobacco boxes of the ſame metal. A variety of ſnuffers, and curious cork ſcrews. Twenty thouſand white chapel needles, &c. Very handſome ſuperfine cloth, kerſeymere, and many elegant patterns of ſwanſdown for waiſtcoats—now ſelling (at the ſtore lately occupied by Mr. Charles Humphreys) by WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Country dealers will be allowed a good abatement by the groſs or dozen, to ſell again. Thoſe who want to make up an aſſortment, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in their application, as they will not be long upon ſale.

*John Slater.*

Lexington, January 21ſt, 1800. 3t

CHEAP GOODS.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER,
Have juſt received from Philadelphia,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
*MERCHANDIZE,*
CONSISTING OF
*Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Glass, China and Queens-ware, Bar Iron, Steel, &c. &c.*
Which, for CASH IN HAND, they offer for ſale on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Lexington, December 25th, 1799

FEATHERS WANTED.

*EXCELLENT PICKED COTTON*

GIVEN in exchange for an equal weight of GEESE OR DUCKS FEATHERS, at this offic.

January 23d, 1800.

## *Lexington*, February 6.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

*Mr. Bradford*,

In your paper of the 23d ultimo, a note appeared from Brutus, in answer to the observation made by the Editor of the Kentucky Herald, in his own paper, which you will please to publish in your paper as early as possible, in the following words:—

"The piece addressed to Alexr. Scott Bullitt, esq. under the signature of "Brutus" was presented and published in the absence of the Editor; who was then on a journey to Louisville, otherwise it never would have found a place in the Herald; nor would it have been published even in his absence, had not the Author assured the person who conducted the business, that it had met with the approbation of the Editor.—The promised continuation he thinks proper to put a stop to, as personality, under a fictitious name, shall at all times be his study to avoid."

Here follows the note of BRUTUS, as published in your paper:—

"BRUTUS thinks proper to inform the public, in answer to the statement made by the Editor of the Kentucky Herald, that *permission was actually granted by the Editor*, for publishing the piece under that signature, prior to his *jaunt* to Louisville. The piece was not *seen* by him, but the contents were *told* him—Brutus does not know how to account for this conduct in the Editor, unless it proceeds from an unpardonable degree of timidity, by no means suitable to the character of a republican printer."

In answer to Brutus's note, wherein he says "that permission was actually granted by the Editor, for publishing the piece under that signature, prior to his *jaunt* to Louisville," the Editor asserts, and with confidence, that Brutus has misstated the conversation.

Three days before his intended journey, Brutus informed the Editor that application had been made to him by several young lads in this town, to write against Col. Bullitt. The Editor observed to Brutus, if he would write a decent piece, he should not refuse it, but should not publish any piece which contained personality. From that time until the moment the Editor was starting, Brutus forebore calling on him, although M. Winnard mentioned (as his certificate underneath will prove) that the Editor was to start the day after he applied to him at the printing-office. The succeeding day, Saturday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the Editor called at Mr. Brent's on business; whilst there, Brutus asked him to walk into the bar-room, and there mentioned his piece was ready for the press: the Editor observed he was then about to mount his horse, & had not time to examine it, wishing it postponed until his return; but on Brutus shewing so much anxiety, he referred him to Mr. Winnard, mentioning that he could judge as well of the piece as the Editor himself. Now, if this was giving Brutus permission to publish, without first an examination by Mr. Winnard, who stood precisely in the Editor's shoes, he leaves it to the world to judge.

Brutus, the Sunday evening after the Editor's return, having heard the promised publication had been suppressed, and that the Editor was displeased, called upon him, and suggested that it would be best to say nothing more in his note, than "that owing to the personality contained in the first number of Brutus, the Editor thought proper to suppress the publication." What could have been his motive for thus interfering with the Editor's business unless he had previously been told the contents of the note intended for Tuesday's paper, the Editor is at a loss to know.

The private character of every man should be held sacred; and if the *timidity* of the Editor arises *only* from saving the character of a respectable and worthy citizen from the slanderous pen of an anonymous writer, who formerly made an attempt, not in the Editor's absence, to vilify a character, whose virtues ought to be a model for Brutus to copy after, which piece was refused, be *timidity*, he glories in the appellation. Certain it is, however, that Brutus never had any other reason to charge him with timidity.

If the Editor was to give the latitude to Brutus which he conceives a republican printer is bound to do, where is the private family who could shelter itself from the shafts of his malevolence. From such republican printers, good Lord deliver us.

I certify that on the day previous to Mr. Stewart's starting for Louisville, the author of Brutus came to the printing-office, and told me he had a piece for insertion, and wanted to know if it could be inserted in the next Herald; to which I replied that it could—but told him he would have to see Mr. Stewart, and get his approbation—Next evening he called with the manuscript—I asked him if he saw M. Stewart, and if he had his consent that the piece might be published; to which he replied he had, and that he had no objection—I thought it unnecessary to make any further enquiry, and therefore admitted the piece——Given under my hand this 1st day of February 1800.

JAMES WINNARD.

No Mail from the Eastward this week.

## BY LAST EVENING's MAIL.

PARIS, Oct. 26.

The King of Prussia has recalled his resident at Hamburg.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Genoa remains in the possession of the French, and Championet, whose force is stated at 40,000 men has his head-quarters still at Finale.

SUWARROW.

*Frontiers of Suabia, October 3.*

Yesterday morning the Russian Generals received the following orders from Field Marshal Suwarow.

Gentlemen,

"You will be answerable with your heads for every inch of ground that you shall give up to the enemy. I have advanced by way of Schwitz and am ready to repair your errors; shew therefore a courage and resolution, which nothing can subdue."

PHILADELPHIA January 16-

*Extract of a letter from Alexandria, dated 1 mo. 4, 1800.*

"Gen. WASHINGTON has willed all his own Negroes free, the number of which is one hundred and thirty; the remainder are on the estates belonging to his wife.

"They are to enjoy their freedom at the death of their Mistress, and as much sooner as she pleases—and it is expected it will not be long before she liberates them all.

"Laurence Washington and his wife (relations of the General lately deceased) have also freed all theirs, the number of which are very considerable.

"Those of General Washington's who are advanced in years, are to be maintained by his estate."

RICHMOND, January 18.

Mr. Nicholas's motion for disbanding part of the army was on Saturday the 11th instant rejected in congress by a majority of 60 to 39.

The speakers on this occasion were, Mess. Kitchell, Gallatin, and Randolph, *pro*—gen. Smith, Mr. Harper, and gen. Lee—*con.*

January 21.

*From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.*

IMPORTANT.

By the Liverpool Packet, capt. Beebe, from Liverpool.

Agreeable to promise, we hasten to lay before the public the most important news by the Liverpool Packet, capt. Beebe who sailed the 15th of November—and which we are obliged to state verbally from the captain, as we could not obtain papers in time but shall get them in the course of the day.

In the first place, we are enabled to state, that about ten days before captain Beebe sailed, the Duke of York and Prince William of G. arrived in England on board of a frigate—and that most of the English and Russian troops had also arrived, and the rest expected.

That new victories in favor of the French had taken place in Italy.

That Rome and Civita had surrendered to the allies.

That the French fleet, by report had sailed.

That the archduke had moved to turn the army of Massena.

That it is reported that Cornwallis intends to retire from the lord lieutenancy of Ireland. The Marquis of Bath is mentioned as his successor.

That Buonaparte was to set out immediately for Berlin.

That another frigate bound to Holland had been lost.

That some of the first houses in London and Liverpool had failed.

GINSENG.

WANTED to purchase a few thousand pounds of clean, dry and well picked GINSENG.—Apply at the store of

*John Jordan* jun.

Who has for sale several valuable tracts of LAND, in this state—also in the Territory North West of the Ohio.

tf Lexington, 3d February, 1800.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE,
For dry-goods or other merchandize, two STALLIONS, of the following description:

LAMPLIGHTER,

A HANDSOME bay, fifteen and a half hands high, well marked, free from all natural blemishes, was raised by Mr. Brock, in Spotsylvania, out of a mare got by the imported Shandy, he was got by Young Celar, who was got by Old Celar, out of a full bred mare. The cross between Shandy and Celar, who were both good for a quarter, has produced the swiftest horses in Virginia, and 'tis believed by judges, that *Lamplighter* can carry 150lbs and beat any covering horse in the state. He is 8 years old.

*The imported horse SHELLY,*

Well known in Stafford and Spotsylvania counties, Virginia, as a horse of as fine blood as any in America, which any judge will discover on inspection, he is 15 hands high, and most elegantly formed before, his hind parts suffered a small distortion that has injured their appearance, by hanging in slings during a long spell of boisterous weather, coming from England, but which don't injure his colts—indeed his character as a foal getter is unexceptionable. He is a beautiful bay, well marked, and moves well, he was got by Sir John Shelly's Postmaster, out of a full sister to Hudibrass; Postmaster was got by Herod, his dam by Snap; Hudibrass was got by Herod, his dam by Blank, grand dam by Cade, great grand dam by Partner.

They are both out of condition at present, but will be in perfection before the 1st day of March. The subscriber would trade them for lands on the north side of Panther creek in Ohio county, at valuation of disinterested men, along with some other property which he would be glad to transfer to that county. Any person inclined to treat will please address

*Andw. Stainton*,
tf at Mr Innis Brent's, Lexington.

FOR SALE,

THE one half of my mills on South Elkhorn, about one mile from the junction, and about four and a half miles from Frankfort, consisting of a water grist-mill, calculated for four pair of stones, two pair of which are now in motion; the house 58 by 46, three story high, all of stone. Also an excellent saw-mill. Otherwise I will sell the whole, with upwards of two hundred acres of military lands, about seventy of which is well cleared—a description of the situation and works are unnecessary as they well do credit to the best inspection. Merchandize or negroes will be taken in part.

*Haden Edwards.*

February 3d, 1800.

Advertisements omitted for want of room shall appear in our next.

TO BE HIRED FOR CASH,

AT public auction, in Paris, on the 17th day of next month, it being court day, for one year, nine Negro Men, two Negro Women, and one Boy, 13 years old, all very likely; belonging to the estate of Col. Nath. Gist, dec. by

*Judith C. Gist*, adm'x.
*John Breckenridge*, adm'r.

January 25th, 1800. 3t†

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, at Springfield, at the spring called Calks spring, on Small Mountain creek, waters of Licking creek, on the third day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M. to take the depositions of certain witnesses, to perpetuate their testimony to the making my improvement at said spring, and do such other acts, as may be deemed necessary, and according to law.

*Wm. Calk.*

Also at 10 o'clock A. M. the same day, at David Cheatams, on Spencer creek, waters of Slate creek, with commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, to take the depositions of certain witnesses, to perpetuate their testimony respecting an improvement made for Spencer Reed, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreable to law.

*Wm. Calk*, assignee of said Reed.

Febuary 5 1800. 3w*.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the head waters of Stoner, Clark county one yellow bay mare, six years old, thirteen hands high, branded on the near buttock I L——Also one sorrel mare colt, both appraised to 9l.

*Elisha Collins.*

Nov. 26th 1799. *

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD,

AND reasonable charges, or TEN for apprehending either of the following deserters from my company, of the 4th U. S. regiment.

JOHN CAMPBELL, a private, deserted on the night of the 4th November, had on a long grey coat and short breeches, a pair of white stockings, a round hat, all of which are nearly worn out—he is very slovenly in his dress—five feet five inches high, lightish hair, fair complexion, small grey eyes, down look, aged about 20 years: born in Frederick county Virginia.

JAMES FORD, a private, deserted the 9th of November; had on a roundabout blue linsey jacket, a pair of brown country linen overalls, plush vest, five feet eight inches high, stout made, ruddy face short black hair, dark eyes, aged about thirty: was born in Ireland; follows well digging.

RICHARD WOVERTON, private, deserted December 10th; had on a white hunting shirt, a pair of public woolen overalls, a green Jean vest; he is 5 feet 11 inches high, stout made short lightish hair, fair complexion, about twenty-two years of age: was born in North-Carolina. I expect he is making for Bullitt county, as he has worked the early part of the last summer about the salt licks, and has some friends in the neighborhood of them.

*Jona. Taylor*,
Capt. 4th U. S. Regt.

Federal Canton, near Lexington, } 11th Dec. '99.

NOTICE.

THE late partnership of William Smith and Joseph Arthur, trading under the firm of Smith & Arthur, being dissolved by mutual consent, those indebted to said firm are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, in the town of Winchester, Clarke county, who has possession of the books and accounts. Suits will be commenced against those who fail to comply.

*William Smith.*

Lexington, 22d, Jan. 1800. 3t

GLASS WORKS.

THE gentlemen merchants and citizens of Kentucky, are hereby informed that we have reduced the price of our 8 by 10 window glass to twelve dollars per box, and the other sizes in proportion, at our glass works, at New-Geneva, Fayette county pennsylvania.

*J. W. Nicholson*,
Acting partner of the late firm of
Albert Gallatin & Co.

January 2d, 1800. 2m

FOR SALE

*At Public Vendue*,

ON the 10th day of February next, unless sooner disposed of at private sale,

50,000 *acres of* VALUABLE LAND,

in Hardin county, on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, granted to Gen. Thomas Matthews of Virginia, by patent, dated the 3d day of January, 1789, and conveyed by the said Gen. Thomas Mathews, through his attorney, Richard Mathews, to James Todd and William Mott, of Philadelphia, by deed of trust, dated the 7th day of June, 1797, for the purpose of securing a debt, interest, and all reasonable charges, due by the said Richard Mathews to the said Todd and Mott, sold agreeably to contract, to pay the above claims. For a particular description, apply to Cuthbert Banks, esq. at his office, or at Mr. Postlethwait's, to

*W. Mott.*

January 18th, 1800. 1F

THE SUBSCRIBER
WILL GIVE SALT AND CASH
For a few thousand weight of
GOOD PORK.

T. HART.

ALL persons having any demands against Nathaniel Shaw, late agent for James O'Hara, Contractor, or accounts unsettled, will please to come forward without loss of time, in order for settlement.

Lexington, 17th Sept. 1799.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Lexington District court, to wit;

*Richard Brooks, complainant.*

against,

*William Fisher, Lemuel Crittendon, and Suckey his wife, and John Jones, and Sally his wife, heirs and legal representatives of Benjamin Fisher decd. Margaret Gatewood, executrix, William Gist, and John Kay, executors and the heirs and legal representatives of Andrew Gatewood decd. defendants.*

In Chancery.

THE defendants, William Fisher, Lemuel Crittendon, and Suckey his wife, and John Jones and Sally his wife, heirs and legal representatives of Benjamin Fisher, deceased, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that they are not inhabitants of this state—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of our next March term, and answer the complainants bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, agreeable to law, another posted at the door of the court house of Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

A Copy. Teste,

*Thos. Bodley, C. L. D. C.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

*Lexington District Court:*

October term, 1799.

*John Kay, complainant,*

against

*William Fisher, Lemuel Crittendon and John Jones, executors of Benj. Fisher, dec. and William Fisher, Lemuel Crittendon, and Sukey his wife, John Jones and Sally his wife, heirs and representatives of said Benjamin Fisher deceased, defendants,*

In Chancery.

THE defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald according to law, another posted at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Lexington.

A Copy. Teste,

*Thos. Bodley*, C. L. D. C.

TO SELL OR RENT,

MY BRICK HOUSE on Short street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting-house, and nearly opposite the market-house, Lexington. I will receive in payment, one third cash, and two thirds property, such as slaves and horses. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to tf

*William Ross.*

A BRIDGE,

TO be built across the Kentucky River, at Frankfort, in conformity to an act of the general assembly, passed at their last session, which will be about four hundred feet in length, sixteen feet wide in the clear, and about six and a half feet above the highest known water mark; all the timbers to be of the best kind for duration and strength, and well pitched, or oiled and painted; to be covered with a good & convenient roof, and the abutments to be well paved with good stone; a toll house of small size and a gate must be annexed.

The building of said bridge, will be offered to be let on the first Wednesday in March next; to the person or persons whose plan and price shall be approved by the directors thereof, upon their entering into bond with approved security, according to law, for the completion thereof, and warranting the same for seven years if required.

A sum of money sufficient for erecting said bridge is subscribed, and will be advanced, to the undertaker or undertakers, as the work goes on, the directors will meet on the aforesaid first Wednesday in March at the house of Daniel Wiesiger, in the town of Frankfort, in order to receive plans and proposals, which may be delivered to their secretary, Mr. Achilles Sneed, on that day or sooner, under cover and seal.

*Samuel Price*, President.

Teste
6w *Achilles Sneed*, Secretary

FOR SALE.

FIVE HUNDRED acres of land on the waters of Slate, or Lulbulgrud, in Clarke county.

Also 295 acres near the above.

400 acres on Green river, about 16 miles from Lincoln court house.

About 300 acres Big Brush creek, Greene county.

About 400 acres on and near the road from Harrodsburg, to Frankfort, near Grays Horse Mill—For terms apply to the subscriber, in Jessamine county.

*Samuel M'Dowell.*

April 9th, 1799. tf

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this paper, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance, will be received at the following post-offices, viz. in Frankfort by Mr. Daniel Bradford—in Harrodsburgh, by Mr. George Marr—in Danville, by Mr. Josiah Moore—at Bairdstown, by Mr. James E. Winn—and at Washington, by Mr. E. Harris—who are also furnished with the accounts of those whose papers have been lodged in their respective offices, and are hereby authorized to receive payment.

JOHN BRADFORD.

*For sale at this Office,*
THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,
*For the year of our Lord*, 1800.

## SACRED TO THE MUSES.

### EVENING.

By Dr. Johnson.

EVENING now from purple wings
Sheds the grateful gifts she brings;
Brilliant drops bedeck the mead;
Cooling breezes shake the reed;
Shake the reed, and curl the stream
Silver'd o'er with Cynthia's beam;
Near the checqer'd lonely grove
Hears, and keeps thy secret, love,
Stella, thither let us stray!
Lightly o'er the dewy way.
Phœbus drives his burning car
Hence, my lovely Stella, far.
In his stead the queen of night,
Round us pours a lambent light;
Light that seems but just to show
Breasts that beat, and cheeks that glow;
Let us now, in whisper'd joy,
Evening's silent hours employ;
Silence best, and conscious shades,
Please the hear tthat love invades:
Other pleasures give them pain;
Lovers all but love disdain.

### ANECDOTE.

A gentleman in Ireland, remarkable for what is called bulls, was met one day, in mourning; "How now Frank," says his acquaintance, "Who are you mourning for?" "For my poor wife honey," answered he. "God bless me!" says the other. "Indeed it is very true, says Frank, she would have been *three weeks dead, if she lived till last wednesday*."

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MY wife Elizabeth Harrod, has left my bed and board without any just provocation, and therefore I forewarn all persons from barboring her, or taking any assignment or dealing with her in any manner whatsoever, as I don't intend to discharge them.

*Edward Harrod.*

Madison county, Jan. 8, 1800. 3*23

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*Will be let to the Lowest Bidder,*

ON Thursday the 20th day of February next, at John Higbee's, on South Elkhorn, Fayette county, the building of

A BRICK MEETING-HOUSE:

the brick-layers' and carpenters' work to be let separately. Any persons wishing to undertake the said building, or any part thereof, may know the size and plan of the said house by applying to the trustees, or either of them, before the day of letting.

*Richard Allen,*
*John Keller,*
*Abm. Bowman,* } trustees.
*John Young,*

3t*

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### NOTICE.

THE commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of, & for processioning lands," to perpetuate testimony respecting the following entry, to wit: "Richard Masterson enters, 22,277 1-2 acres on treasury warrant, No. 19,465, to be laid off twice as long as wide, to include a mulberry tree, marked thus, TF* and two hickories, with four chops in each, to include the said three marked trees, near the centre thereof, the said three trees, standing on the hunters' trace leading from Bryant's station, over to the waters of Hingston, on the dividing ridge, between the waters of Hingston and the waters of Elkhorn, beginning 1490 poles south-west from the above marked trees, running thence north 1334 poles, thence east 2668 poles, thence south 1334, thence west to the beginning, for quantity," will meet on the 25th day of February next, at the house of Peter Moore, on the said dividing ridge, and from thence proceed to the special calls of said entry, to perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses respecting the same, and to do such other things as may be necessary, and directed by the said act. JHtp

*Robert Johnson & others,*

Janury 27, 1800. assignees of Richard Masterson.

* These two letters are joined together.

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### A TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened

TAVERN

at the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, just back of the court-house, He is furnished with every necessary which may tend to accommodate those who may call upon him.

*3ttf THOMAS TIBBATTS.

Lexington, January 1st, 1799.

N. B. Travellers can always be furnished with travelling biscuits, bacon hams, venison do. dried beef, beef tongues, cheese &c. &c.

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## METALIC RHEUMATIC RINGS.

EDWARD WEST,

ON High street Lexington, respectfully notifies the public, that he has discovered an effectual cure for the Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains and Cramps, by means of Metalic Rings, of a particular composition. The following certificates of the benefits already derived from the use of his rings, he flatters himself will be the best evidence of their utility—and as they can be obtained at a small expence, will recommend them to the afflicted. Apply as above.

Lexington, December 11th, 1799.

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I do certify, that I have had the rheumatism in both my arms, till they were much swelled; I tried different kind of medicine, to no effect; I then applied to Edward West, for some of his rheumatic rings—after wearing them a short time, I was entirely released from both the pain and swelling, and am now perfectly well. Given under my hand this 2d day of July, 1799.

*Patty Cock*, Lexington.

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I do hereby certify that my wife has been much afflicted with pains, as if she would have lost the use of her arms, and by wearing two rings made by Mr. Edward West, for that purpose, she appears to be perfectly well. Given under my hand this 22d day of November, 1799.

*Richard Cave,*
on Clear creek, about 13 miles from Lexington.

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I do certify that I have had the rheumatic pains in my knees and hips these two years, and could receive no benefit from the doctors: I then applied to Mr. Edward West, for one of his rheumatic rings, and by wearing it a short time, I was relieved from the pains, and I do believe it will perfectly cure me. Given under my hand this 29th day of November, 1799.

*William Kenny.*

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I do hereby certify that I had pains in my arms, and I do believe by wearing a ring I have got from Mr. West, I have got clear of the pains.

*William Ross.*

Lexington December 4th, 1799.

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I do hereby certify that my wife has been much afflicted with the rheumatic pains, and by all appearance would have lost the use of her limbs, and by wearing two rings made by Edward West, for that purpose, she appears perfectly well. Given under my hand this 5th day of December, 1799.

*Isaac Barr.*
about 6 miles west from Lexington.

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I do certify that my wife hath had the rheumatism in one of her arms, and was very helpless with it for a long time; and I applied to Mr. Edward West, for some of his rheumatic rings, which appears to have greatly relieved her, and I believe will perfectly cure her. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1799.

*Azariah Higgins.*
about 5 miles nearly north from Lexington.

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I do certify that I have had the rheumatism in my knee till it was much swelled—I then applied to Edward West, for one of his rheumatic bands, and by using it two weeks, I was perfectly well. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1799.

*Benjamin Beeler,*
about 6 miles from Lexington.

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I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with rheumatic pains for nine years, and by wearing a ring made by Mr. Edward West, for that purpose; I have been entirely well these six months. Given under my hand this 7th day of December, 1799.

*John Cock*, Lexington.

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*Fayette County*, sct.

This day personally appeared, Edward West, of High street, in Lexington, silversmith, before me, a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, and made oath that he received the foregoing certificates of the several persons whose names are thereunder written, & that he believes the contents thereof to be true. Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of December, 1799.

*J. Maccoun*, (seal.)

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I hereby certify that for several years last past, I have been much afflicted with a rheumatism—Mr. Edward West of Lexington complimented me with one of his rheumatic rings, which I have generally worn, and have been entirely free from all symptoms of that complaint ever since. Given under my hand this 17th December, 1799.

*Jesse Williams,*
Bourbon County.

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N. B. All those who have used of my rings, are requested to forward to me certificates of their effects, as soon as convenient, and oblige

Their humble servant,

E. West.

Lexington, December 12th, 1799.

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### TANNING AND CURRYING.

WANTED immediately two active BOYS, as apprentices to the above branches, from the age of 14 to 16 years old.

*3tf *Philip Yeiser*, Danville.

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*JOHN CLAY,*

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

IN the house formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, opposite Mess. Samuel and George Trotter's, which he will sell on low terms for Cash or Country Produce, viz. Tobacco, Hemp, and Good Clean Wheat, delivered at any of the merchant mills in this county or in Woodford. He will purchase

BEES-WAX & TALLOW,

For which he will give one half Cash.

tf Lexington, December 3d, 1799.

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### TO RENT,

*And possession given immediately,*

THAT excellent stand at the corner of Main and Cross streets, Lexington, known by the name of the old court-house. The house is two story, with two rooms on each floor, 18 feet square, with a fire-place in each; also two good dry cellars, 18 feet square. For terms apply to the printer hereof.

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*Territory of the United States* } Hamil-
*Norts-west of the river Ohio.* } ton, ss.

Common Pleas, August term, 1799.

*John M'Collough*, vs. *Abner Wilkinson*.

WHEREAS, a writ of foreign attachment hath issued out of the court of common pleas, in the county aforesaid, returnable in the same court on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, at the suit of John M'Collough, against the lands, tenements, goods, chattels, effects, rights and credits of Abner Wilkinson, for three hundred dollars, by virtue whereof the sheriff of the county aforesaid hath attached fifty-three acres of land, the property of the said Abner Wilkinsou. Notice therefore is hereby given to the said Abner Wilkinson, that unless he appears and gives special bail to the said action, judgment will be entered against him, and the land so as aforesaid attached, will be disposed of agreeably to the direction of the statute in such case lately adoped.

By order of the court,

*John S. Gano*, proth'y. H. C.

Jacob Burnet, Atto'y. for the pl'ff.

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### LAWSON M'CULLOUGH,

*TAYLOR:*

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, that he has rented a room on Main Street' up stairs, in the house where Mr. Robert Barr formerly lived, two doors below Mess Trotter & Scotts' store, where he carries on his business. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with dispatch, neatness and punctuality.

J1 Lexington November 21st, 1799

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### WANTED

AT the school house at the Town fork Babtist meeting house, a School-Master, to teach Reading, Writing Arithmetic and English Grammar: a teacher who can come well recommended, for his abilities and moral character, will meet with good encouragement. A teacher with a family can be accommodated with a good log house with a stone chimney, & two acres of land; one for a garden & the other for grass.

*Henry Payne.*

January 13th, 1800. *3s tf

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### TO BE SOLD,

BY virtue of a decree of the district court, held in Lexington, in a suit in chancery, wherein Hugh M'Ilvain was complainant, and James Calquhoun, defendant, pronounced at the last March term, of the said court, will be exposed to sale at the door of the state house, in the town of Frankfort, on the 17th day of next March, it being the first day of the District and Federal courts, 6000 acres of land, situate lying and being in the county of Gallatin, entered in the name of John May, from him assigned to Gilbert Imley, and from him to Alexander Dick, and by him devised to James Fenton Mercer, and conveyed by James Fenton Mercer, to James Calquhoun.

*Otho Beatty,*
*Daniel Weisiger,*
*William Trigg,* } comm'rs.
*John Logan,*
*Thomas Tunstall.*

January 8th, 1800. 2m

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I HAVE just arrived from Philadelphia with a very large and general assortment of

*MERCHANDIZE,*

In addition to those remaining on hand.

From the terms on which those GOODS were laid in, they can be sold on as low, (if not on lower terms) than any ever imported into this state.

*For sale also, a general assortment of*

LAW, HISTORY, DIVINITY, AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

WRITING PAPER of the best quality, with WAFERS, QUILLS, SLATES and SLATE PENCILS.

An elegant

*COACHEE*

WITH PLATED HARNESS, also for sale.

*WILLIAM LEAVY.*

Lexington, Dec. 27, 1799. tf

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### JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for sale, a large and general aort ment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
QUEEN's WARE, &c.

which will be sold very low for Cash; but no credi need be expected.

*George Tegarden.*

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### WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A QUANTITY OF

*BARLEY & HOPS.*

Apply at George Anderson's store, or A. Holmes's brewery.

tf *Lexington, September 23d, 1799.*

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## TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

THE trustees of the Transylvania University anxious to diffuse the benefits of the institution as extensively as possible, have resolved to inform the inhabitants of Kentucky, and the Western country in general, of the arrangements which they have recently made for the promotion of academical and professional studies. It has long been a subject of sincere regret to the enlightened part of the community, that there was no college west of the Appalachian mountains sufficiently organized to preclude the necessity of our youth resorting to the Atlantic states, in order to complete their education, and qualify themselves for professional employments. The trustees flatter themselves that this cause of complaint will no longer exist. The auspicious union of the Kentucky academy, with the Transylvania Seminary, as it has concentrated the objects, so it has combined the powers and efforts of the two institutions, and affords a pleasing presage of harmony and public utility.

The limits of this publication will not allow the trustees to state, in a particular manner, the advantages, which they anticipate from the regulations lately adopted. They must therefore wait until experience shall unfold them. At present they can only observe in general that no measures which in their opinion, could tend to preserve the morals, enlarge the understandings, or polish the manners of the youth committed to their charge, have been disregarded. To effectuate these salutary purposes the most approved code of accademical laws has been prepared for the University, and will be inforced with vigilence and impartiality by the different officers, who are themselves to be accountable to the trustees for the faithful performance of the duties of their stations. Whilst the trustees announce to the public the solicitude with which they are determined to watch over the morals of the youth, they pledge themselves in the most unequivocal manner, that no influence shall be used to inculcate those principles of religion which are characteristics of the different sects. It is their unalterable determination that the students shall be left at perfect liberty in the formation of their religious creeds. As the trustees, in common with those of every other institution of the kind in Europe and America, considered classical learning as forming an essential part of a liberal course, they have made ample provision for it by the appointment of the rev. James Welch, professor of the learned languages, for which station his experience in teaching, his industry and attention, they, have no doubt, sufficiently qualify him. The rev. James Blythe, whose disinterested and persevering exertions for the promotion of litirature in the Western country, cannot have escaped the public notice, is appointed professor of Mathematics, Geography, Natural Philosophy, and Astromony.

Belles Letters, Logick, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy, are committed to the rev. James Moore, principal of the University. The aid which he will derive from his colleagues, will enable him to devote his attention to those studies, which are the last and most important in the course of Accademical erudition.

In order to complete the plan contemplated by the founders of the University, the trustees have also made provisions for the study of all the learned professions. Either or all of the above named gentlemen will feel it a duty until a professor be appointed, to superintend the studies of such youth as may devote themselves to divinity.

As it was obvious to the trustees, that our state jurisprudence could not be studied with equal advantage in any of the Atlantic states, because many of our civil institutions, are in a great measure peculiar to ourselves, they thought it their duty to connect with the University, a School of Law: and accordingly have appointed James Brown esq. professor of that branch. His liberal education, and long residence at the University of William and Mary, together with twelve years extensive practice in the superior courts of this country determined the trustees to make this choice; and the number of Law students, who already croud his class, give the most decided proof of the propriety of the appointment.

The reasons for introducing the study of Medicine and surgery were not less cogent. Dr. Frederick Ridgly, a physician of long experience, and unquestionable reputation, has been appointed professor of Materia Medica, Midwifery, and the practice of physick. This gentleman is so well known in the Western country, that any recommendation of him by the trustees would be superfluous,

The important studies of Chemistry, Anatomy, and surgery are confided to Dr. Samuel Brown.—His great application, and uncommon opportunities of acquiring an accurate, and comprehensive knowledge of those subjects; his easy and perspicuous mode of conveying information have already gained him a considerable class; and from his perseverance and attention the trustees expect the happiest effects.

The library of the University consists of more than 1000 volumes of the best ancient and modern authors; in addition to which the trustees have procured a valuable Law Library for the students of that profession, and have appropriated 500 dollars for the purchase of Medical books, which will soon be bro't forward.

Law and Medical societies meet every week in town, in which the fundamental principles of those professions are discussed with a freedom, which cannot fail of affording to every student the most permanent advantages. At these societies the the professors attend, and placing themselves on a level with the students, encourage them to that free exercise of reason, which is so well calculated to elicit the dormant powers of the human mind.

The University is now in possession of a considerable philosophical and Chemical apparatus, and 500 dollars are appropriated for the purchase of such additions to it, as are most immediately necessary; which sum shall be increased from time to time as the funds may permit.

Boarding can be had with Mr. Welch at the University for the moderate sum of 15l per annum paid half yearly in advance—the students furnishing their own bedding, washing, wood and candles.

The situation is elevated and healthful; and the public may be well assured that every exertion will be made to render the accommodations of the students as agreeable as possible.

WILLIAM MORTON, Ch.
Of the Standing Com.

Lexington Kentucky, }
Dec. 24th, 1799. }

N. B. Printers in the United States, friendly to literature, particularly those on the Western waters are earnestly requested to give the above a place in their respective papers.

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TAKEN up by the subscriber on Jessamine creek, two mare colts, a sorrel, two years old, both hind feet white, up to her ham, a star and snip in the forehead.——The other a dark iron gray yearling, appraised to 20 dollars—the sorrel and the gray 15 dollars. *

*Wm. Harris.*